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the will and pure mechanism, without attaining to a genuinely non-mechanical category to give freedom significance and value.

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*Forgiveness and Suffering: A Study of Christian Belief.* By D. WHITE, M. D. Cambridge, University Press, 1913. Pp. xi, 133.

*The Flea.* By H. RUSSELL. Cambridge, University Press; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. Pp. vii, 125.

A general account, in untechnical terms, which devotes some space to sense-organs, and discloses the secrets of the performing flea. The statement that "monkeys have no fleas" will be new to most readers.

*Plato: Moral and Political Ideals.* By A. M. ADAM. Cambridge, University Press; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. Pp. viii, 159.

A popular outline of Plato's ethical and political doctrine. The author, following the older tradition as against the views of Taylor and Burnet, believes that the greater range of thought in the later works reflects the development of Plato's own mental powers.

*The Individual in the Animal Kingdom.* By J. S. HUXLEY. Cambridge, University Press; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. Pp. xi, 167.

Defines an individual as a "continuing whole with interdependent parts"; and seeks to show that living matter always tends to group itself into "closed, independent systems with harmonious parts" which may be identified with the individuals treated of by the philosopher.

*The Meaning of Evolution.* By S. C. SCHMUCKER. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. Pp. iv, 298. Price, \$1.50.

*The First Principles of Evolution.* By S. HERBERT. London, A. & C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. Pp. ix, 346. Price, \$2.00.

These are popular books on the doctrine of organic evolution, both of them comprehensive in scope and philosophical in tendency. Professor Schmucker's volume is pleasantly written, but seems to belong to the past generation; Mendel's name, for instance, does not appear. Dr. Herbert's work, the outcome of a series of lectures to working-men, is both fuller and more modern; it is lavishly illustrated, and will be found useful as a compendium of theories. The scientific reader will, perhaps, feel that there is rather too much of theory and will distrust the influence of Bergson; evolution, after all, so far as it is a scientific concept, must be worked out by observation and experiment. Books of this type, however, have a definite sphere of usefulness, and the two volumes before us are good specimens of their class.

*Sadhana: The Realization of Life.* By RADINDRANATH TAGORE. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. Pp. xi, 164. Price, \$1.25.

This little volume is made up of eight essays, on the Relation of the Individual to the Universe, Soul Consciousness, the Problem of

Evil, the Problem of Self, Realization in Love, Realization in Action, the Realization of Beauty, the Realization of the Infinite. There is a distinct charm of style in all; but the thought is somewhat vague and desultory, with more than a touch of mysticism. While the book will make its appeal to readers of kindred temperament, it will not in general enhance its author's reputation.

*Second Characters or the Language of Forms.* By ANTHONY, Earl of Shaftesbury. Edited by B. Rand. Cambridge, University Press, 1914. Pp. xxviii, 182.

*The Second Characters* should have comprised four treatises: the Letter Concerning Design, A Notion of the Historical Draught of Hercules, An Appendix concerning the Emblem of Cebes, and Plastics or the Original Progress and Power of Designatory Art. The first two have been previously published; the third does not exist, and is here replaced by a translation of the Tablet of Cebes; the fourth is now printed for the first time. The definite grouping of the four treatises into a single work, as intended by the author, is also here first made known. The Editor has added an historical and analytical introduction, and has supplied translations and notes.

*Phonetic Spelling: A Proposed Universal Alphabet for the Rendering of English, French, German and all Other Forms of Speech.* By Sir HARRY JOHNSTON. Cambridge, University Press, 1913. Pp. vi, 92.

As the title shows, and as the author emphatically points out, this book has nothing to do with Simplified Spelling: "The proposals of the Simplified Spelling Society do not justify serious discussion" (p. 63). The writer, engaged in the preparation of a comparative grammar of an important family of African languages, has tried to devise an alphabet which shall serve, without too great refinement, for the recording of the speech-sounds not of the European languages alone, but of "every known form of human speech, including the Amerindian tongues and the click-studded Bushman language." No one can doubt that such a phonetic sign-system is needed; and no one who makes actual trial of the proposed symbols (based upon Lepsius' Standard Alphabet, though differing in many points of more or less importance) can doubt that Sir H. Johnston has achieved a solid measure of success. His alphabet must, of course, run the gauntlet of expert criticism, and must contend with the inertia of tradition; but it is a merit to have shown, in a way intelligible to the general reader, that the problem may be solved, at least approximately, without undue strain of eyes or memory.

*The Soul of America: A Constructive Essay in the Sociology of Religion.* By STANTON COIT. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1914. Pp. xi, 405. Price, \$2.00.

*An Introduction to Kant's Critical Philosophy.* By G. T. WHITNEY and P. H. FOGEL. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1914. Pp. viii, 226. Price, \$1.00.

A running analysis, largely in Kant's own words, of the *Critique of Pure Reason*, with connecting and interpretative observations. The book should be useful both for class-room work and as a *repetitorium*.